

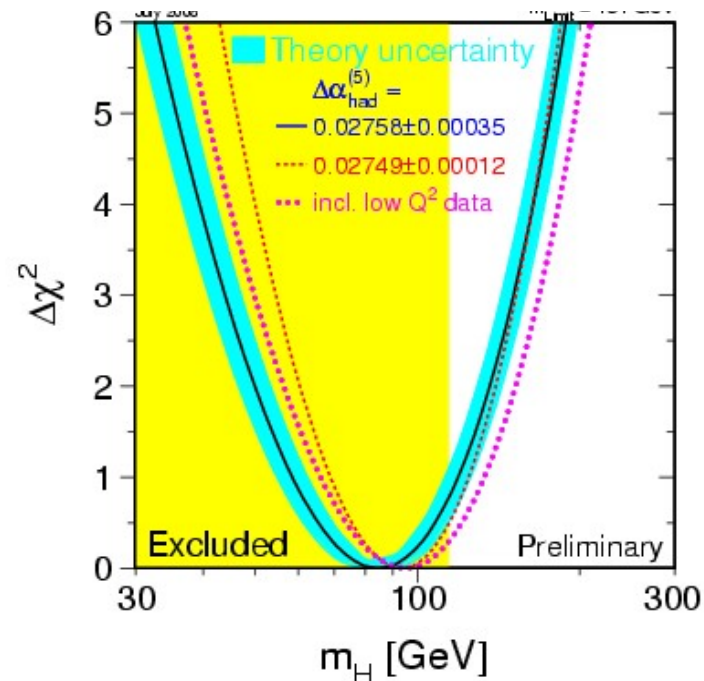
Search for WH associated production at DØ

Samuel Calvet

February 16th 2009

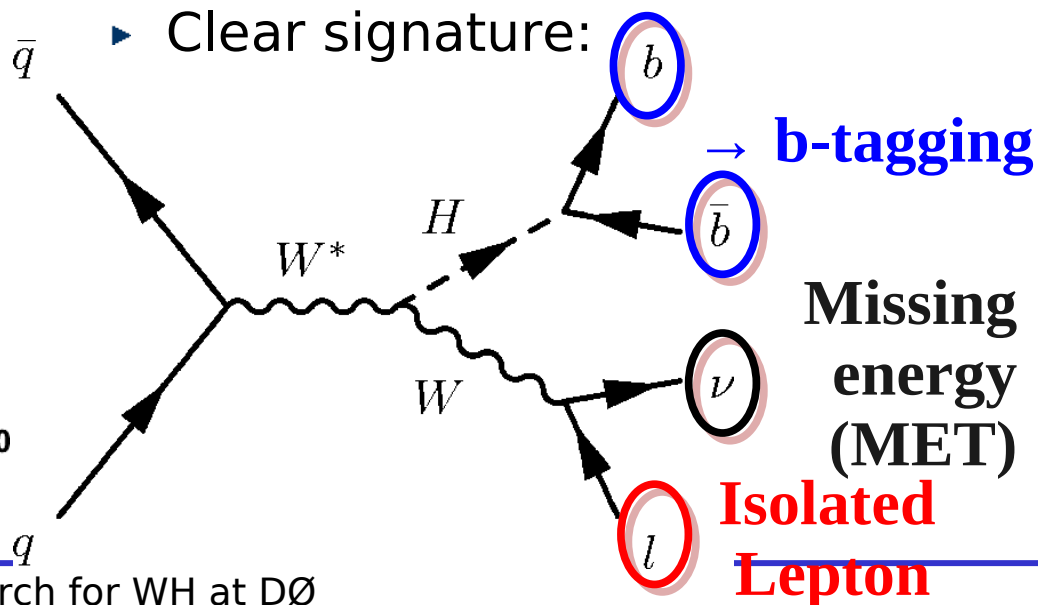
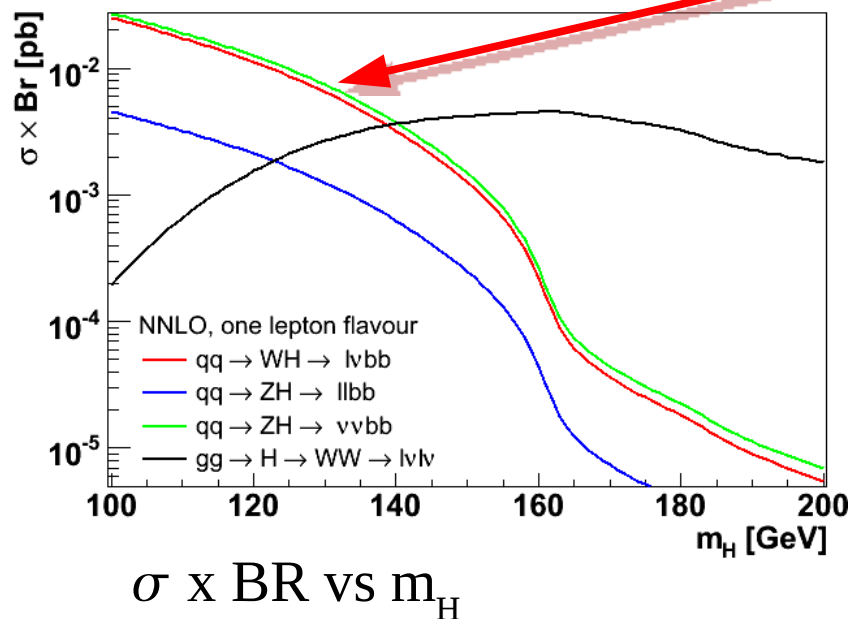
Motivation

- ◆ Last missing particle in the SM
- ◆ LEP excluded $m_H < 114.4$ GeV
- ◆ Global electroweak fits provides:
 - ▶ the upper limit $m_H < 154$ GeV
 - ▶ Best fit : 84^{+34}_{-26} GeV
 - ▶ **Low masses preferred**

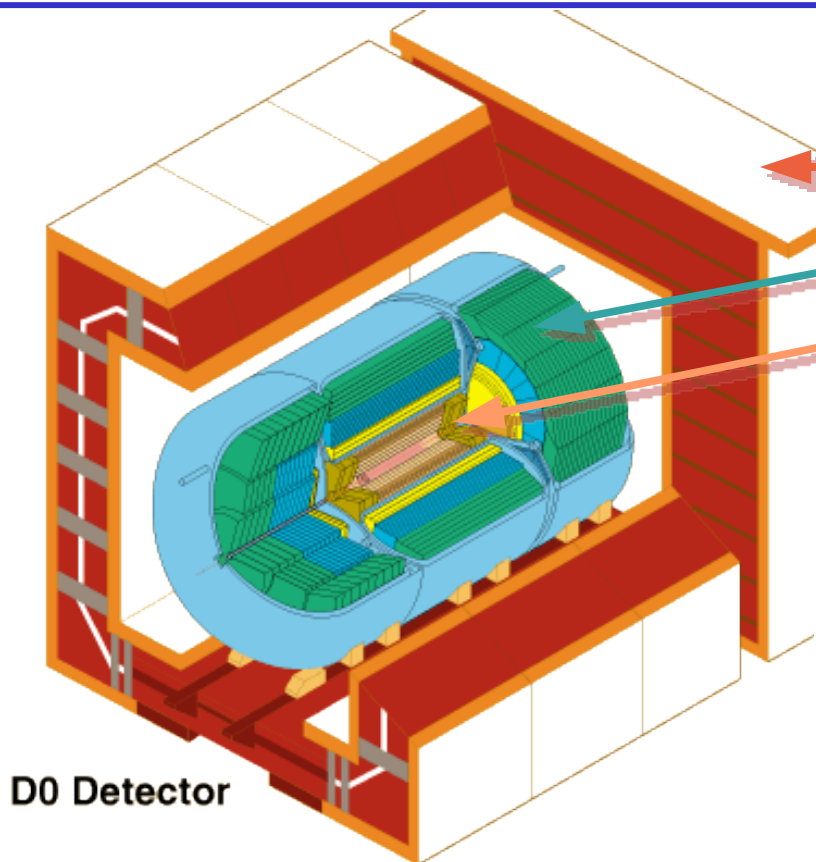


◆ $WH \rightarrow l\nu bb$:

- ▶ "High" $\sigma \times \text{BR}$ at low masses
- ▶ Clear signature:



Detector & analysis data sets



D0 Detector

◆ DØ at Tevatron ($\sqrt{s}=1.96\text{TeV}$):

Muon chambers

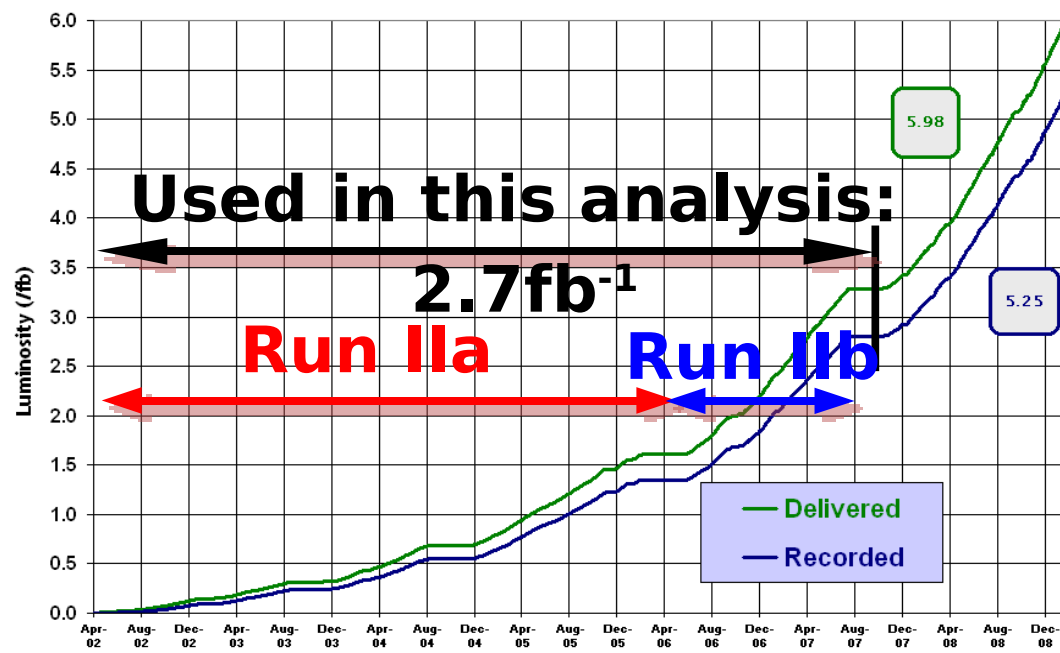
Calorimeter

Tracker (incl. silicon vertex detector)



Run II Integrated Luminosity

19 April 2002 - 8 February 2009



Background/**signal** simulation

- ◆ W+jets, Z+jets, tt contributions
are evaluated using the **alpgen** generator (interfaced with **pythia**)
- ◆ WW, WZ, ZZ, **WH(lνbb)**
are produced with **pythia**
- ◆ Single-top events
 - ▶ are generated with **comphep** (interfaced with **pythia**)
- ◆ Instrumental background (multijet events):
 - ▶ Jet can fake an isolated electron
 - ▶ Muon from a semi-leptonic heavy quark decay appears as isolated
 - ▶ **Estimated from the data:**
 - ◆ Probability for a lepton coming from a jet to be seen as isolated

Selection

◆ Electron channel

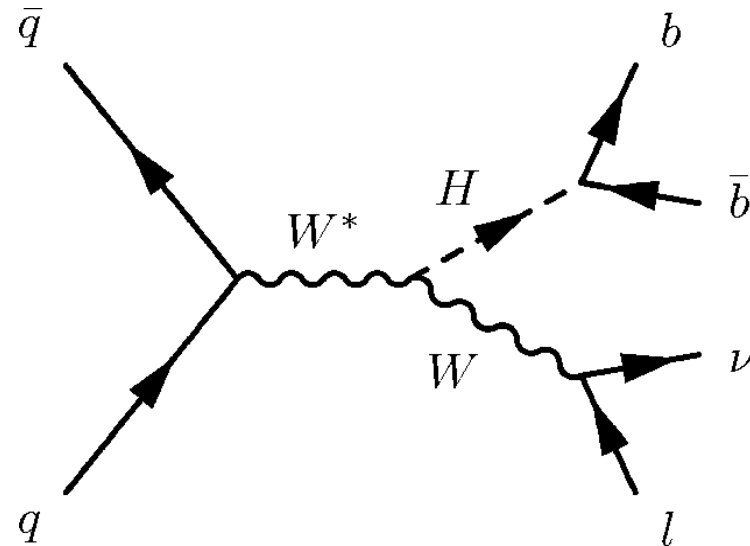
- ▶ Exactly one isolated electron :
 - ◆ $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta_e| < 1.5$ or $1.5 < |\eta_e| < 2.5$
- ▶ $\text{MET} > 20 \text{ GeV}$ (25 GeV if $1.5 < |\eta_e|$)

◆ Muon channel

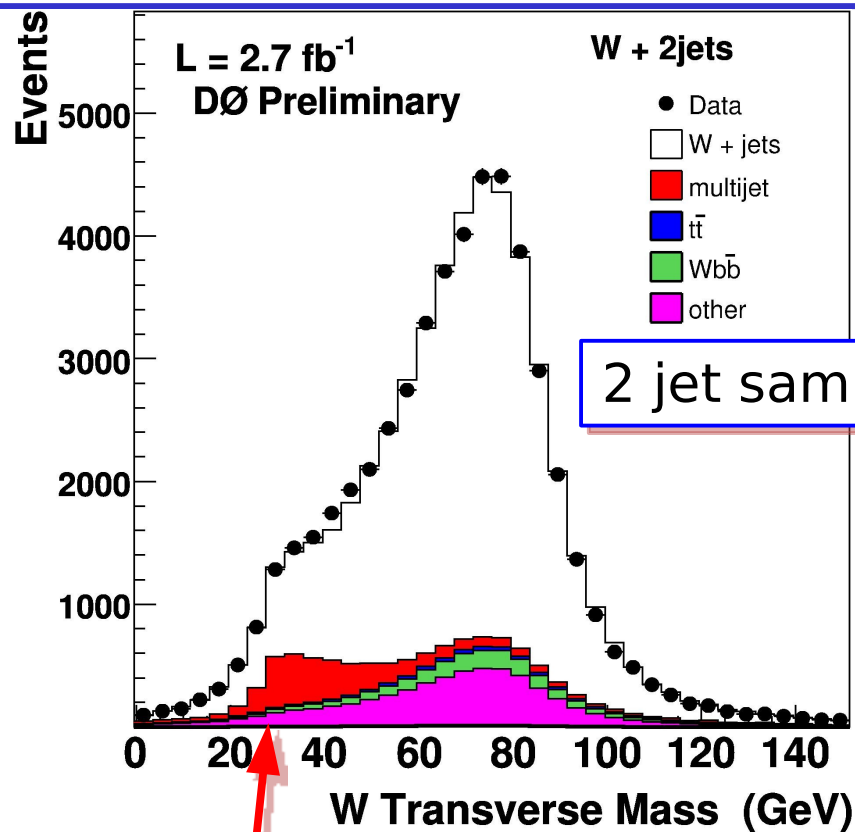
- ▶ Exactly one isolated muon :
 - ◆ $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta_\mu| < 2.0$
- ▶ $\text{MET} > 20 \text{ GeV}$

◆ Both channels :

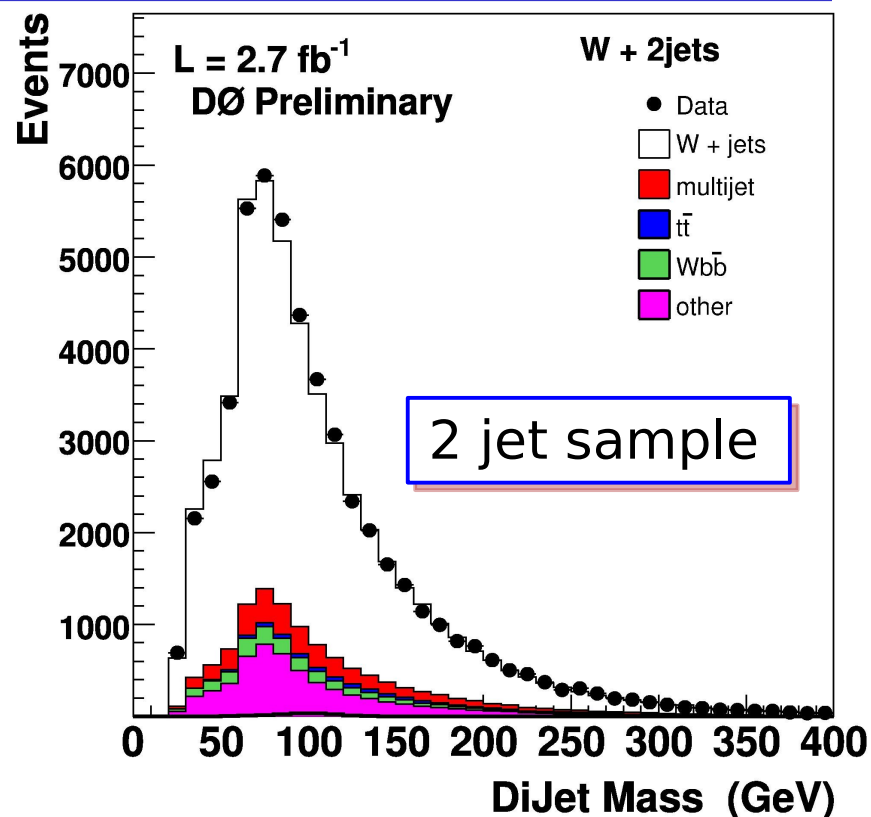
- ▶ **Divide the analysis into 2 parts**
depending whether there are **2** or **3** jets ($p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$)
- ▶ $\Sigma p_T(\text{jet}) > 60 \text{ (90) GeV}$ in the 2 (3) jet sample
- ▶ Cut against multijet background: $M_T^W > 40 - 0.5 \times \text{MET}$
 - ◆ M_T^W : W transverse mass



Good agreement after selection



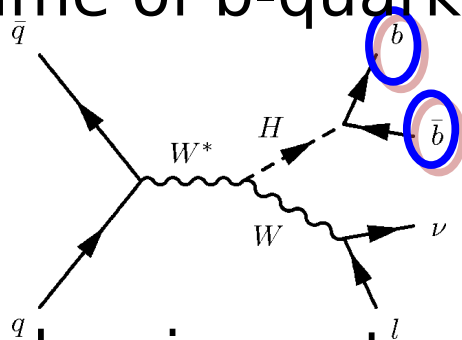
Multijet background
at low transverse mass



Electron & Muon
channels merged

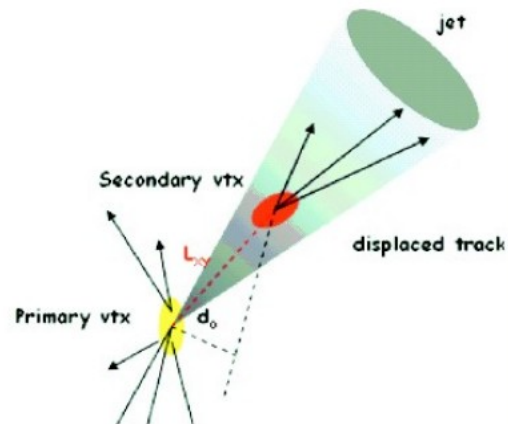
b-tagging

- ◆ Use long lifetime of b-quarks to improve the sensitivity



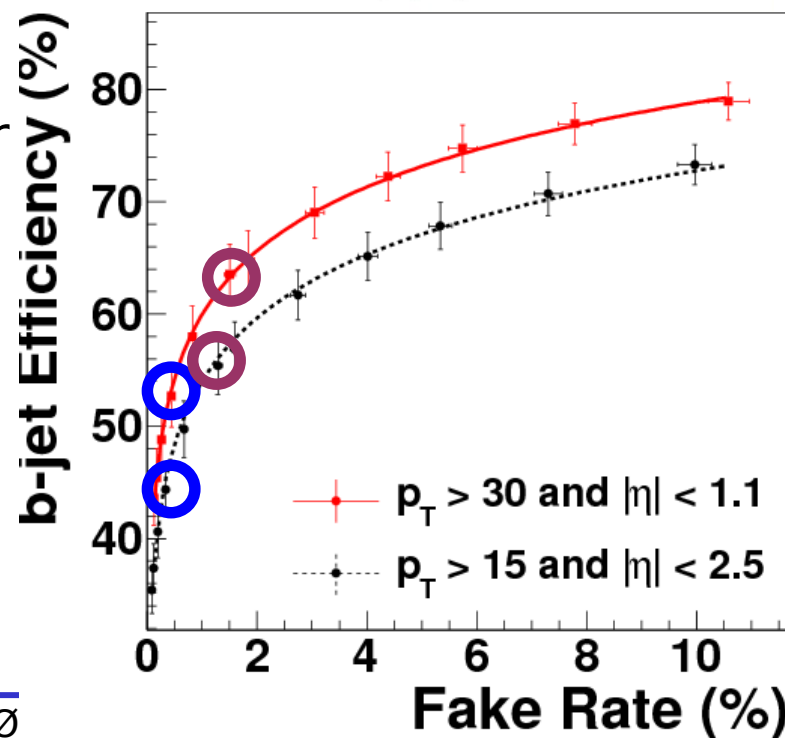
- ◆ Neural Network using outputs from other taggers:

- ▶ Jet Lifetime Impact Parameter
- ▶ Counting Signed Impact Parameter
- ▶ Secondary Vertex Tagger

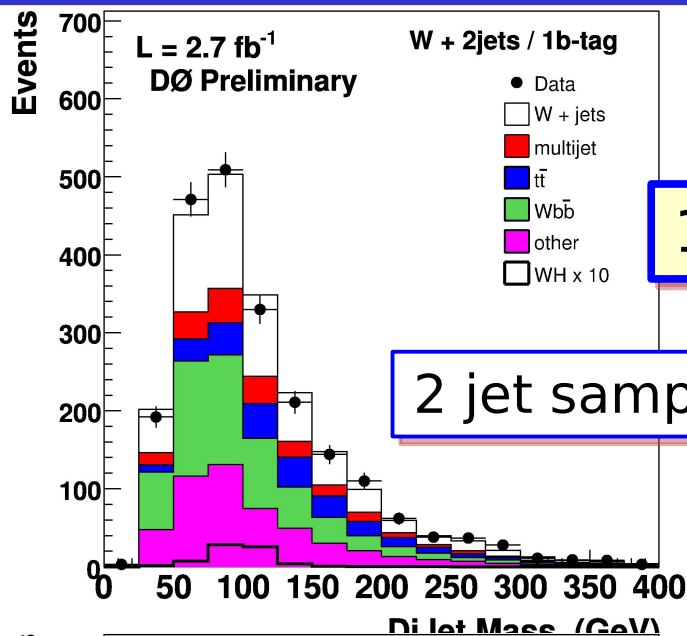


- ◆ Form 2 exclusive samples:

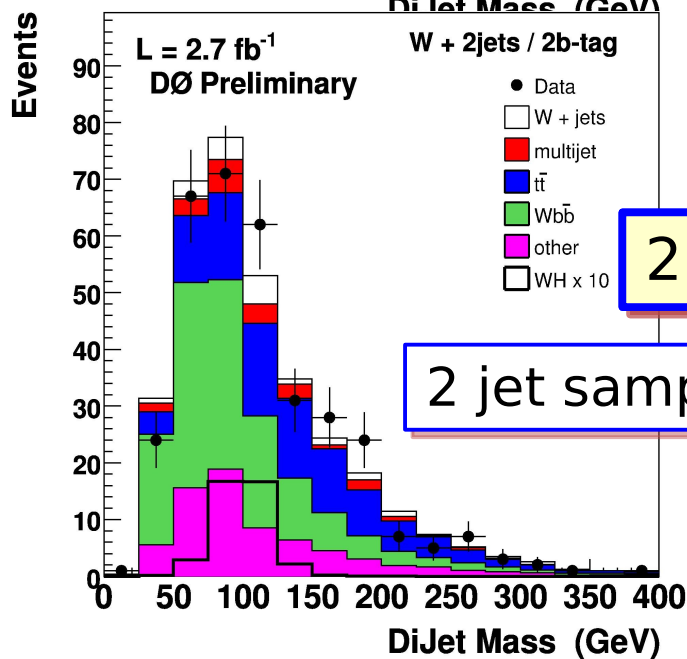
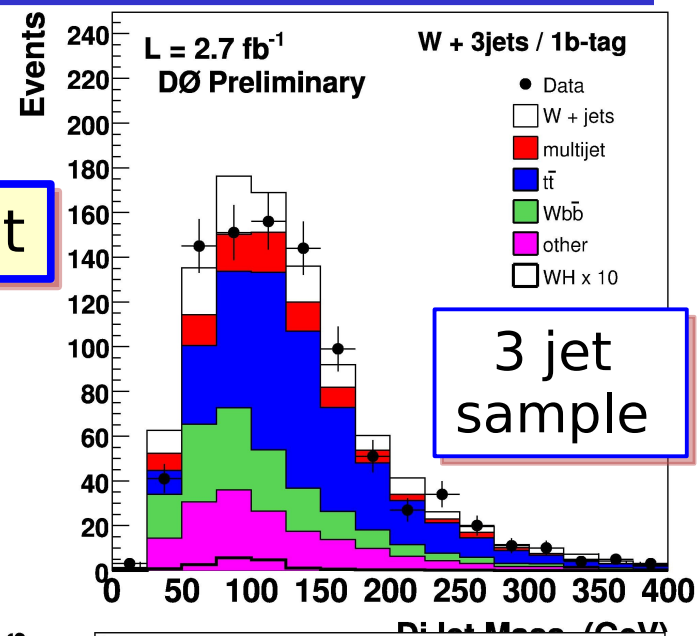
- ▶ 2 **loose** b-tagged jets
- ▶ 1 **tight** and 0 loose b-tagged jet



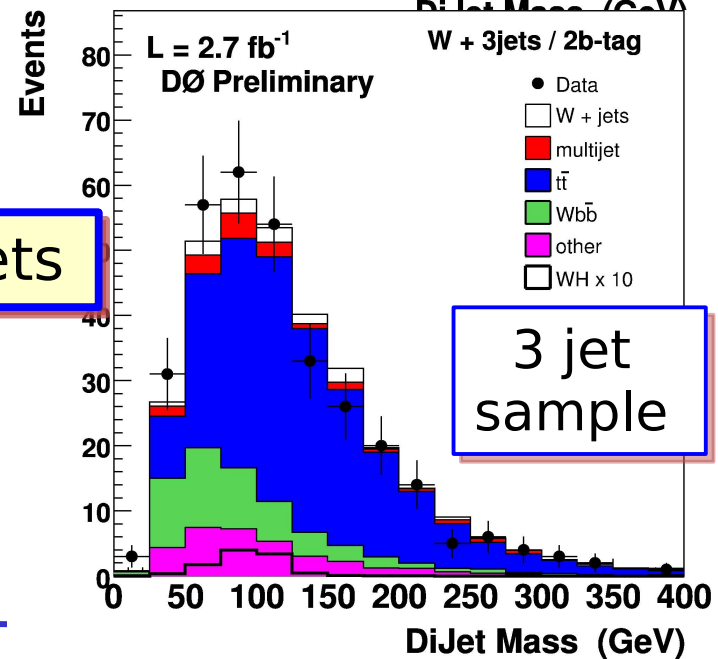
Good agreement after b-tagging



1 tight b-tagged jet



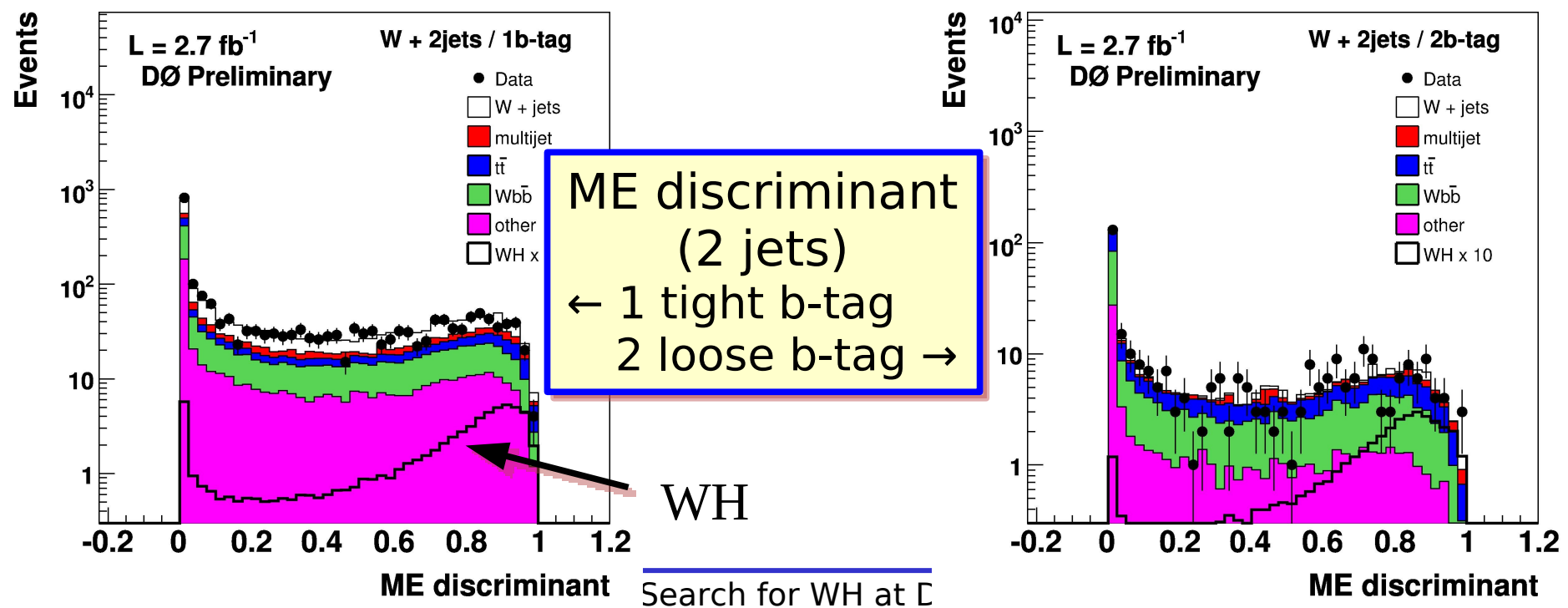
2 loose b-tagged jets



Search for WH at DØ

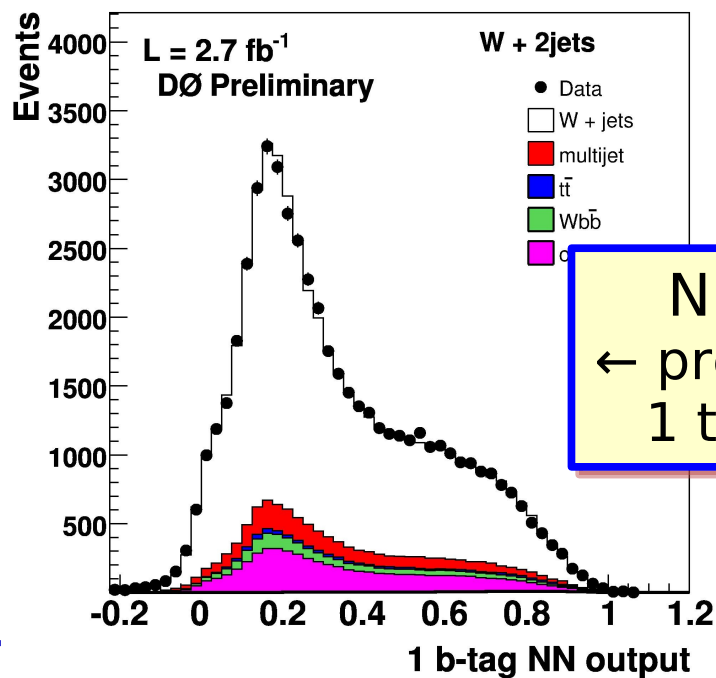
Multivariate techniques (1)

- ◆ Build a matrix-element based discriminant
 - ▶ **Using LO matrix elements**
 - relative probability for an event to come from WH decay or background
 - ▶ Consider the **4-vectors of the lepton/jets**
 - ▶ Integrate over the neutrino momentum
 - ▶ Convolve with the resolution function of the detector

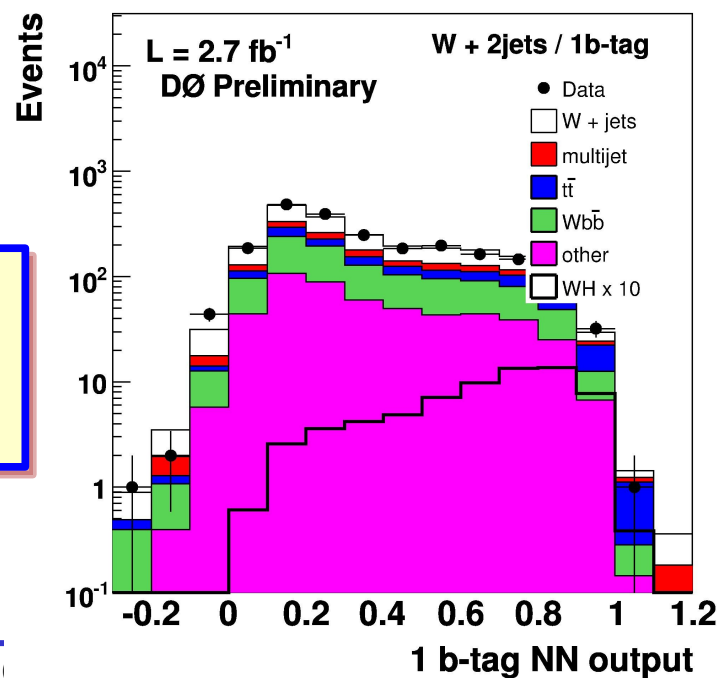


Multivariate techniques (2)

- ◆ Increase the sensitivity in the 2-jet sample with a neural network (NN) using as inputs:
 - ▶ Matrix element discriminant
 - ▶ p_T 's, ΔR , $\Delta\phi$, invariant mass of the 2 leading jets
 - ▶ p_T of the dijet system
- ◆ 8 trained NN's: [electron/muon](#) X [1-/2- tags samples](#) X [RunIIa/RunIIb](#)
→ Gain of 20% of sensitivity wrt $M(\text{jet1}, \text{jet2})$ only



NN output
← pre-b-tag
1 tight b-tag →



Systematics uncertainties

◆ Main uncertainties

- ▶ Cross sections: 11-20%
- ▶ Shape of the W_{jj} dijet invariant mass: 10%
- ▶ Shape of the W_{bb} dijet invariant mass: 5-10%
- ▶ Lepton reconstruction/identification: 5-6%
- ▶ Jet identification/calibration: 2-6%
- ▶ Jet fragmentation: 5%
- ▶ Trigger efficiencies : 3-5%
- ▶ b-tagging efficiency:
 - ◆ 2-5% (per heavy quark jet)
 - ◆ 25% (per light quark jet)

Results

- ◆ No excess of events observed → set limits using...
 - ▶ the NN output (2-jet samples)
 - ▶ di-jet invariant mass (3-jet samples)
- ◆ ... for the 16 individual analysis
- ◆ at 95% of CL, modified frequentist CL_s approach
- ◆ ... using the log-likelihood ratio (of Signal+Background vs Background hypotheses) as test statistic

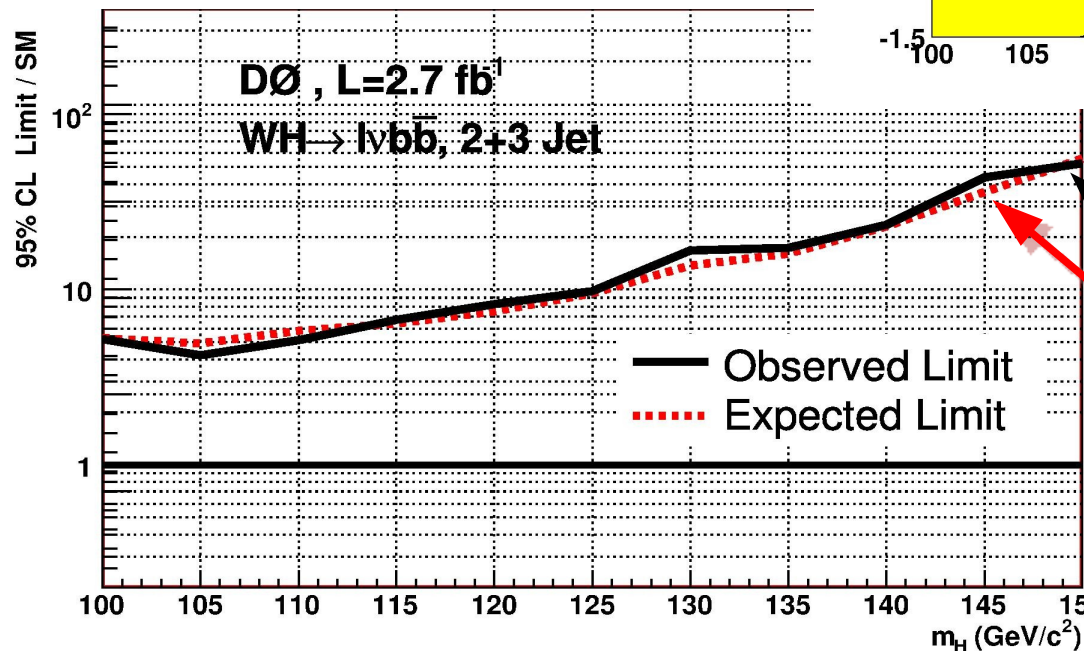
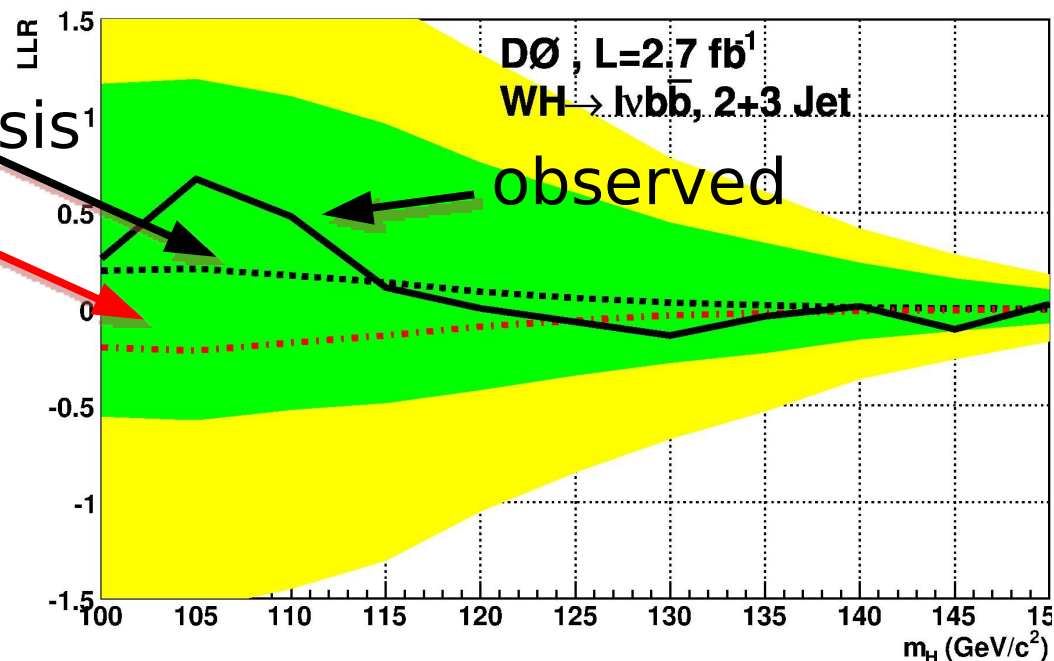
Results

Log-likelihood ratio:

- background (B) hypothesis
- signal + B hypothesis

\pm 1 std. deviation

\pm 2 std. deviations



σ Limit/SM:
Observed
Expected

@115 GeV:
exp (obs) : 6.4 (6.7)

Conclusion

- ◆ Improvements underway
 - ▶ Further improvements in lepton identification
 - ▶ Improvements in b-tagging (e.g., b/c separation)
 - ▶ Multivariate analysis in 3-jet final states
 - ▶ ...
 - ▶ Additional integrated luminosity (twice as much data already available)
- ◆ Combining it with other DØ and CDF low mass analysis should give a limit at $2\times\text{SM } \sigma @115 \text{ GeV}$

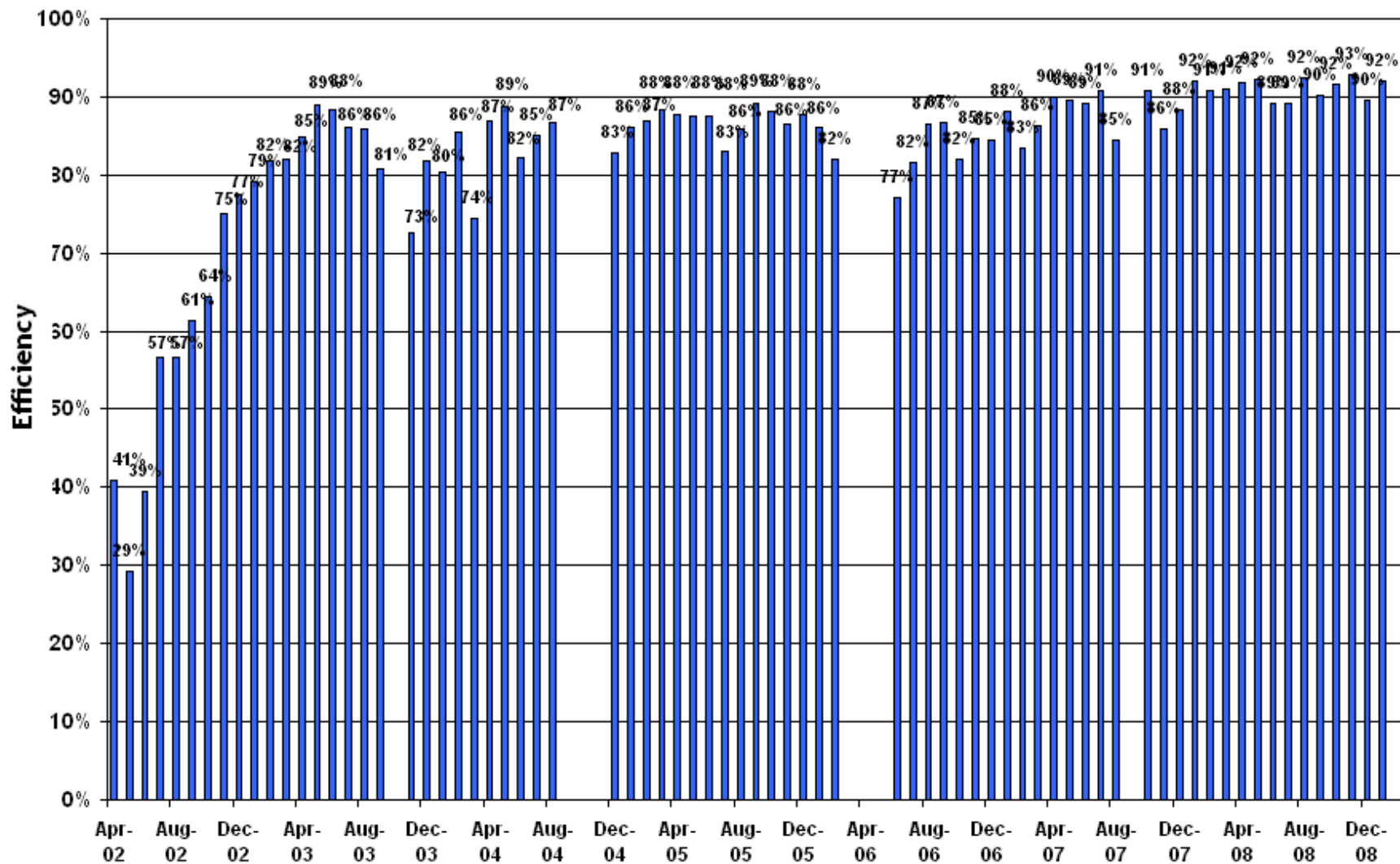
Backup

Data taking efficiency



Monthly Data Taking Efficiency

19 April 2002 - 31 January 2009



Electron/muon definitions

◆ Electron:

- ▶ Energy in hollow cone ($\Delta R=0.2, 0.4$)/ Electron Energy < 0.15
- ▶ Shower shape requirement
- ▶ Matched to a track
- ▶ Likelihood discriminant

◆ Muon:

- ▶ Isolated (ΔR) from the jets
- ▶ Low calorimeter and tracker activity around the muon candidate